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THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Saturday, Feb. 16, 1884.

THE *Gazette* in its last issue sets out to meet the ADVERTISER "fully and fairly on its position that the fact that the white population of this city have failed to obtain a representation in the Legislature is due to the injudicious manner in which the opposition to the Government has been carried on." The article proceeds to sketch ably and with fairness the history of constitutional government in this country—so far as such a thing is possible in the limits accorded to a newspaper essayist—closing with what is virtually an acknowledgment that the ADVERTISER is right about the acrimony of the opposition, but at the same time claiming that such acrimony is but an echo of, and a natural retaliation for, that displayed against what is called the missionary party by this journal and the *Elele Poakolu* "when under the Premier" and "in social circles."

We do not find then that this article meets our position in the sense of confuting it, and if it is intended as merely a different explanation of that existing condition of things which we complain of, we fail to follow the argument—the missionaries no doubt rightly claim that they and (let us add) the foreigners associated with them sought "according to their light to establish in Hawaii a system of free popular government." They are also right and wise in acknowledging that in doing so they erred by causing the country to go ahead too fast in regard to its political institutions. But how this error is to account for the fact of the very distinctly marked political antagonism of Hawaiians and foreigners we fail to see. The writer in the *Gazette* says "in 1844, upon the accession of Kamehameha V. came the first serious break with the missionaries." Now what was the distinctive character of the changes made by Kamehameha V. and his advisors in the Constitution of the country. It was entirely conservative, being an effort, in some measure to correct that error which the *Gazette* confesses was committed by those who are responsible for the moulding of the first Constitution. Instead of a practically universal suffrage, a qualification, not very restrictive, was created both for the representative and for the elector. As a further check on the license of an ignorant population admitted to the polls, the two branches of the legislature were amalgamated. Wherein did these things tend to the formation of a Hawaiian party and a foreign party? Why should they have had for their result the fact as stated by the *Gazette* that "from that day, until recently, there have been few successful attempts on the part of foreigners residing in the country to obtain representation in the Assembly?" Taking the facts as exhibited by our contemporary it would not be unreasonable to assume that the conservative changes in the Constitution satisfied the white population, few of whom have much ambition to take part in the wearisome details and interminable wrangles which form the staple occupation of the legislature when in session. Hence few men whose personal qualities and social position were such as to command a large native vote have presented themselves for election. We do not say that this is an exact statement of the facts but the assumption fits the premises as they are laid down by the *Gazette*.

In the last paragraph we think we find the gist of the whole article. It

tells us that "a line of separation was at once marked out" in consequence of the belief of the opposition "that foreign residents have rights to be fairly represented in the Legislative Assembly as well as the Cabinet and that all undue influence over the popular elections or over the members of the Legislative Assembly is against the spirit" of the Constitution. These two beliefs must be taken separately. They have no necessary connection. As to the first, let us ask what steps have been taken towards attaining the end indicated? What constitutional methods have been adopted to agitate for a change in the Constitution that will give a district representation, out of proportion to their actual numbers, to the white Hawaiians and naturalized foreigners? We leave the alien residents out of the count—they have no right to political privileges here more than in other country not their own. They are protected by their own flags by which they prefer to stand. What have the others, aided by the aliens done? We have seen them at work lately endeavoring to bully and overawe the King into dismissing Ministers who had the confidence of the Legislature. Is this in accordance with the spirit which the Puritan ancestors of the missionaries brought from old England, and in accordance with which they sought to "establish in Hawaii a system of free popular government with equal rights for all?" What are they doing now? Gravely discussing in the newspapers of this city what they are pleased to call the stupendous mistake of electing David Kalakaua to be King of Hawaii, and talking about the probable necessity for a revolution to correct the "mistake." These are not the ways either of old England or of New England, when seeking a reform. What should be the last resort after years of patient effort and fruitless political agitation foiled by corruption or despotism, are thought here to be the suitable methods to begin with. This is the spirit we denounce, the spirit we desire to allay. As to the belief that the king exercises "undue influence" over electors and elected, the whole question turns on the meaning of the word "undue." We are gravely pointed to Queen Victoria as the model for King Kalakaua. She and every other monarch of England have been among the most active politicians in their country. Political ways are different there; but political influence can be exerted in many different ways, and in a great community such as Queen Victoria rules over, its ways are not so open to inspection as they are in the narrow sphere over which King Kalakaua rules. The question is not—does the King seek political influence? but, rather—does he use his influence to strengthen the Hawaiian party? If so, why? The answer to that question is the key to the whole political situation. It is because the whites set themselves against him, speak evil of him, try to coerce him, talk freely of the ease with which he could be "set aside" if they chose to exert their power. It is because so many white men despise the brown man, and do not even take pains to let their contempt be hid. It is time that the single-hearted men of the community combined to put a curb on this spirit which can only lead on to evil days and endless mischief.

Our readers will remember that we announced that at the end of January a meeting of English speaking Catholics was held at the residence of the Bishop of Oahu, the prelate in charge of Roman Catholic interests on these islands.

Now that that eminent and powerful preacher, the Rev. Father Bouchard, has left, it is not out of place to say that the meeting referred to was designed to raise funds to defray the expense of his visit to these shores, he having been invited by the good Bishop to give a mission for the benefit of English speaking Catholics, who seldom have the benefit of hearing a sermon in their mother-tongue. We may mention that the mission was successful to an extraordinary degree, the earnestness and eloquence of the learned divine ensuring a crowded congregation of different denominations on each occasion that he preached.

Catholics have every reason to be thankful for a most forcible exposition of their doctrine and for unwearied

exhortations to fulfil the duties of life. They succeeded in raising among themselves the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars and a half, which they presented to the Bishop as their offering for him to dispose of according to their intention. Accordingly at a meeting on the 11th the Bishop with a few appropriate words offered the money to the Reverend Father; and there occurred a scene of charity and self-denial which those who witnessed are not likely to forget during life. The holy man while accepting the offering refused to touch a dollar, but handed the whole to the Bishop towards building a pulpit in the Cathedral. The expense incurred by the Mission of the reverend and benevolent gentleman has been disbursed by other charitable persons, presumably in the city from whence he came.

VISIT OF THE KING TO H. I. R. M.'S
SHIP RASBOYJNICK.

WEDNESDAY, His Majesty visited the Russian man-of-war Rasboyjnick. At 11 A. M. a twelve-oared barge was at the wharf waiting the King. Punctually at the appointed time His Majesty, attended by the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, arrived at the wharf. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs also accompanied His Majesty on board.

The vessel manned yards and commenced firing a royal salute as soon as the King and suite left the wharf. Captain Hildebrandt and officers, and also His Imperial Russian Majesty's Vice-Consul J. W. Pfluger, Esq. received His Majesty on board with the customary honors. After inspection of the noble vessel, His Majesty and suite were invited to an elegant collation in the cabin. Meanwhile the Royal Hawaiian Band on board, was discoursing the various national air, among which was a beautiful rendering of the beautiful Russian opera "Life for the Czar." The usual toasts were drunk to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and also the King and Queen of Hawaii. Captain Hildebrandt returned thanks to His Majesty for the courtesies, decorations and Royal Hawaiian Orders which himself and officers have received. On leaving the vessel a royal salute was fired, yards were manned and the Russian sailors cheered the King.

By the way, as His Majesty landed there was quite a crowd of his subjects who received him with a hearty cheer as he stepped ashore.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AND THE CURRENCY.

The following has been politely placed at our disposal for publication by the officials of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce:

HONOLULU; January 9th, 1884

SIR:—The undersigned Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have the honor to state that they have been instructed to place before Your Excellency the views of the Chamber, with reference to the contemplated introduction of silver coins into this Kingdom.

It has been found that the present legal tender law cannot be carried out with the present proportion of silver in circulation.

The enforcement of this law, even under present circumstances, would inevitably depreciate the silver currency, and the further introduction of silver coins, without a proportionate withdrawal of other silver coins, will necessarily increase this difficulty.

The Chamber is therefore of the opinion that the only safe course is to limit the importation of silver, to the local requirements of the Kingdom, and to withdraw from circulation, at the expense of the Treasury, all silver coins other than the new Hawaiian and the United States coins.

We are further authorized to express to Your Excellency the readiness of the Chamber to appoint a Committee to confer with His Majesty's Government on any further points connected with this subject, should Your Excellency desire so to confer with the Chamber.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's obedient, humble servants,

[Signed]: Chas. R. Bishop,
Theo. H. Davies,
Alex. J. Cartwright,
W. L. Green,
F. A. Schaefer.

His Excellency J. M. Kapena.
H. H. M's, Minister of Finance, etc.

The following is the report of the Committee to the Chamber of Commerce:

HONOLULU, Jan. 11, 1884.

To the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce:

The undersigned, your Committee, called upon the Minister of Finance at his office, by appointment, and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Interior were also present. The Committee presented the statements in writing, and after some remarks upon the points submitted, and upon the currency generally, by the members of the Committee and Mr. Gibson, the latter said they were not able at present to announce any policy regarding the currency, but would assure the Committee that the matter would be laid before His Majesty, and receive the earnest consideration of the Cabinet; that they were pleased to know the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, and regarded this action as a sincere wish to give the Government sound advice, for which they thanked the Chamber.

Signed,

Chas. J. Bishop,
Theo. H. Davies,
Alex. J. Cartwright,
W. L. Green,
F. A. Schaefer.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Kilauea Hou brings sad news this morning from Kahului. On Thursday last, as a train of one passenger and seven freight cars was proceeding to Wailuku, the cars got detached from the engine and ran backward down the steep decline. The engineer of the train followed the cars and made unavailing efforts to hook on to them again. Mean while, another engine was on its way up the line. By whistling the driver of the first engine succeeded in calling the attention of the other engineer to the state of affairs, but the latter's efforts to avoid the collision were vain. In the passenger car were Mrs. Brown, (wife of Capt. Hobron's book-keeper) and her two children, and Mrs. Platte and three of her children. The latter were all severely injured and Mrs. Brown and her children were killed. The funeral of the victims of this sad affair took place yesterday.

ISLAND NOTES.

HONOLULU, February 13th, 1884.

The Portuguese who was shot on last Friday night is still alive and it is thought he will recover, although a ghastly sight to behold, with his face full of shot holes, one eye torn right out of his head and the other perforated with shot, he will be a burden to himself should he live. He received the full charge right in the face, neck, and head while sitting at the table eating his supper. No reason has been assigned for the shooting as both parties were apparently on good terms at the time.

The fiend in human form who perpetrated the cowardly act is also (contrary to all expectations) recovering. The overdose of poison failed to accomplish the end for which it was intended, and he will now have to answer to the law for his crime.

And now a word for this same guardian of the peace, for as such he was left by the Sheriff in his absence, as he was in charge of the jail, and acting as policeman for the last five or six weeks, although holding no policeman's commission. One Sunday he made arrests for carrying parcels on that day, and on the following Sunday he was seen taking out goods from a store in a basket himself. Since his appointment to the jail he has been drunk on every available occasion and engaged in several street fights. The same day that he shot this Portuguese, he attacked and beat another man in the employ of Mr. J. R. Mills, without any cause whatever. The public in this District have very little appreciation for they employed him and kept him in office knowing of his acts of brutality. At the time this affair occurred, all the prisoners at the jail were at large and there was nothing to prevent them making their escape.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE BICKLETON.

Thursday, February 14, 1884.

An old offender entered a plea of guilty to a charge of drunkenness, and was sentenced to six days imprisonment at hard labor.

Kanaina (k) and Holonani (w) entered a plea of guilty to adultery for which offence they were fined \$50 and \$15 respectively.

CIVIL CASES.

Thursday, Feb. 14, 1884.

F. Dawson vs. John Board. Assumpsit for \$25. The claim of plaintiff was for breaking and feeding a horse. Defendant having refused to pay, a summons for the amount was

taken out. Defendant stated that he had made arrangements with the plaintiff to join him in the business of horse-breaking. Plaintiff used defendant's horse to accommodate himself. The horse was fresh but did not need breaking. Judgment for defendant. Costs \$4.10.

Hawaiian Carriage Co. vs. A. K. Kunuiakea. Assumpsit for \$199. The amount claimed was for work done to defendant's buggy. No evidence being offered for defendant, judgment was rendered for plaintiff for \$198.33. Costs \$13.85. Appeal noted to Intermediary Court.

Lyons & Levey vs. A. K. Kunuiakea, and G. Waller vs. same defendant. were continued until the 18th instant.

Ah Fat vs. J. D. Ramsey, S. J. Levey & Co. vs. Simon K. Kaai, and Hing Lee & Co. vs. Keoki, were continued until the 18th instant.

HONOLULU ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual meeting of this Association was held in the Gymnasium on Thursday evening last. The full quorum of twenty-five was again not obtained but it was resolved to transact the necessary business and at the first available opportunity have the proceedings confirmed by a meeting at which the statutory quorum would be present. Mr. F. Wundenberg, one of the Vice-Presidents took the chair and the Secretary read the following

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors on retiring from office have the pleasure to report that the association's gymnasium was opened, according to the announcement made at the last annual meeting, in the month of February of last year, and that it has been in constant use by members ever since although the attendance has been very variable.

During the year Mr. Clarence Macfarlane resigned his office as a member of the Directors, and, in accordance with the by-laws Mr. W. M. Giffard was elected to fill his place.

Guided by experience, and in deference to the expression of opinion offered to them by a number of the now acting members of the association, the Directors authorized the Treasurer to accept from lady members, half the dues fixed by the Association at its last meeting. They also resolved to admit boys and girls under 15 years of age, to the use of the gymnasium, on payment of 25 cents per month, only those being admitted to this privilege who were approved by the sub-committee which was placed in immediate charge of the gymnasium. These changes in the rules of the association the Directors now submit to the members for confirmation.

The finances of the association are in a healthy state as will be seen from the report which the Treasurer will present.

According to the constitution all the officers of the association retire to-night and it will be the duty of the members to elect their successors at this meeting.

The report was approved, and the Treasurer then read the following statement of the financial affairs of the Association:—

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, February 1, 1883, \$94.30.
Donations: Company A, Hawaiian Guard Battalion, \$164.15; net proceeds of tableaux (The Hanging of the Crane) given by lady members of the gymnasium and friends, \$114; Club, Jewers, \$20; Judge Austin, \$25; S. B. Dole, a three-light chandelier; E. S. Cunha, a large lantern and reflector; J. H. Paty, a lamp for this lantern. Subscription of 1882, collected, \$10. New life members, Claus Spreckels and W. W. Hall, \$200; monthly dues from Feb. 1, 1883 to Jan. 31, 1884, \$860; initiation fees of new members, \$50; sold, a set of lawn tennis, \$42.50; Fred. Wundenberg and C. Bolte lent us against our note, \$700; C. Bolte lent us, \$50. Total, \$2,330.45.

EXPENSES.

Fire insurance on \$2,000, 2 years to Feb. 2, 1885, \$60. Gymnasium building, balance bill contractor, painter and plumber, \$1,053.85. Apparatus, horizontal, swinging and parallel bars, spring-board, wands, dumb-bells, ladders, poles, mattresses, etc., \$719.15. Furniture: 2 dozen chairs and a piano, \$172. Regular expenses: Janitor, kerosene oil, lamp chimneys, washing towels, advertising, etc., \$326.95. Total, \$2,322.95. Jan. 31, 1884, cash on hand, \$7.50; total, \$2,330.45.
In Arrear: Dues of 9 members, \$24; initiation fee, one member, \$2; total, \$26. Debt: F. Wundenberg and C. Bolte, \$700; C. Bolte, \$50; total, \$750.
Total cost of property of the Honolulu Athletic Association: Lot on Fort street, \$1,516.50; building and fence, \$1,978.85; apparatus, \$830.70; total, \$4,326.05.
Number of members on Jan. 31, 1884, 15 ladies, 45 men, and 12 life members.

C. BOLTE.

Treasurer Honolulu Athletic Association, HONOLULU, January 31, 1884.

The statement was applauded and formally approved. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. S. B. Dole; Vice Presidents, Mrs. E. P. Adams and Mr. F. Wundenberg; Secretary, Mr. J. S. Webb; Treasurer, Mr. C. Bolte; Directors, Messrs. J. F. Brown, J. B. Castle, J. L. Dowsett, Jr., John Dowsett, E. Godfrey, J. H. Wodehouse, Jr., H. M. Whitney, Jr., and H. Von Holt. The chairman gave notice that he would at the next quarterly meeting move the amendment of the Constitution of the Society in respect to the quorum, and such other matters as might prudently be simplified. After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers the meeting adjourned.